



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

16 September 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Attack Reported on Presidential Palace; Gunmen Killed [Paris International]	1
Opposition Leader Attacked in Bujumbura [Bujumbura Radio]	1

Zaire

Fluctuating Exchange Rate Causes Fuel Price Increase [Kinshasa TV]	1
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

President Clinton Asks Mandela To Send Troops to Haiti [Johannesburg Radio]	2
Mandela To Discuss Request With Deputies [Johannesburg Radio]	2
'Not Expected' To Meet Request [SABC]	2
Request 'Dismissed' [Johannesburg TV]	2
Sources Say Involvement 'Unlikely' [THE STAR 16 Sep]	2
UN To Establish 'Full Presence' in Next Few Months [SAPA]	2
Signing of Agreement With USAID 'Postponed Indefinitely' [SAPA]	3
Deputy Foreign Minister Comments on Lesotho Agreement [SAPA]	3
Parliament Passes Bill on Replacing Finance Minister [SAPA]	3
South African Press Review for 16 Sep [THE STAR 16 Sep, etc.]	4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Savimbi Reshuffles UNITA Leadership in Huambo [Voz do Galo Negro]	6
Government Reportedly To Offer Savimbi Deputy Presidency [Gaborone Radio]	6
UN Representative Meets UNITA Negotiators [Luanda Radio]	6
Tries To Convince UNITA To Drop Demands [Luanda Radio]	7
Urges Military Restraint; Leaves [Luanda Radio]	7
Negotiators in Lusaka Still Discussing Observers' Role [Luanda Radio]	7
UNITA Denies Abducting Aid Worker, Priests [Voz do Galo Negro]	7
FALA Officers: FAPLA Preparing Major Offensive in Huila [Voz do Galo Negro]	8

Lesotho

Police Commissioner Announces Suspension of Curfew [Maseru Radio]	8
Letsie Addresses Nation on Prime Minister's Restoral [Maseru Radio]	8
Foreign Envoys Welcome Reinstatement [Maseru Radio]	8
Premier, All But 2 Cabinet Members Back in Office [Gaborone Radio]	9
Mediators Stress Importance of Continued Reconciliation [Maseru Radio]	9
Correspondents Discuss Delays in Signing of Agreement [Johannesburg Radio]	10

Mozambique

Unamo Not To Participate in Elections If Money Not Given [Maputo Radio]	11
Peace Observers: Elections Must Take Place as Scheduled [Maputo Radio]	11
Commission Official: No Intention To Postpone Elections [Maputo TV]	11

Zimbabwe

Opposition Party Leaders Call For Federal Government [Johannesburg Radio]	11
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Cote d'Ivoire

Official: More UN Military Observers Released [AFP]	12
---	----

Liberia

ECOMOG Troops Attack Rebel Troops in Executive Mansion [AFP]	12
Peacekeeping Force Thwarts Coup Attempt [AFP]	12
BBC Reports on 'Coup Attempt' [London International]	13
Coup Leader Julue Arrested [Monrovia Radio]	14
Coup Leader, Aides Interrogated [PANA]	15
'Normalcy' Reported [Monrovia Radio]	15

Burundi

Attack Reported on Presidential Palace; Gunmen Killed

LD1509140794 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Excerpts] The Gatoke residential quarter in Bujumbura was shaken last night by grenade and automatic arms fire. It appears that unknown persons made an attack on the presidential palace, though they caused no damage. Chantal Lorho:

[Lorho] It was about 0130 when unknown persons fired into the air with automatic weapons for nearly one hour. This happened in the residential quarter of Gatoke, near the presidential palace. According to military sources, the attackers stepped up their shots with amplifiers [amplificateurs de bruit] and grenade explosions in order to intimidate the locals and to frighten people.

It seems that, in fact, it was the villa of the interim Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibantuganya that was the target. His guard responded, and two or three attackers were apparently killed.

Other sources speak of two attacks carried out during the night, but this has not yet been confirmed. One was against the residence of Donatien Byute, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and the other against the house of Francois Ngeze, a member of the UPRONA [Unity for National Progress] party, both of them focuses of attack by the hardline Hutu opposition. [passage omitted]

Opposition Leader Attacked in Bujumbura

EA1509192694 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Criminality prevails in Bujumbura. Last night, an armed band of criminals attacked the home of deputy [from the Union of National Progress Uprona] Francois Ngeze [former interior minister under Buyoya, accused by FRODEBU—Front for Democracy in Burundi—of taking part in the coup against Ndadaye]. Here he is to tell us what happened. He answers questions from our colleague Jeanne Kantungane:

[Begin recording] [Ngeze] They shot at me, but God saved me. I was attacked at about 0100 overnight. They were armed with rifles, grenades, and rocket launchers. Soldiers at the post did their best to fight the enemies who had come to kill us. A serious fight followed between the assailants and those manning the post after which the attackers were defeated. They then retreated to

Muyira where they usually reside, to their headquarters. That is what happened. [passage omitted]

[Kantungane] Do you know who the attackers were?

[Ngeze] We were unable to identify the people. However, we know who it was. For a long time, political opponents have been after me. They want me dead. I think that is why these people are with my political opponents. When the attackers came here, we were able to capture many weapons from them. We captured kalashnikovs, a loader, and more than 60 bullets. We collected empty cartridges. These were collected by soldiers to be analyzed. [passage omitted] Those who were unhappiest about the agreement were those in the ruling party [FRODEBU]. I do not want to hide the truth. For me, these people are working hand in hand with the assailants in Kamenge and they are the very ones who attacked me last night. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Fluctuating Exchange Rate Causes Fuel Price Increase

AB1509172194 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Fuel prices were once again increased this morning. The price of a liter of gasoline has gone up from 692 new zaire to 960 new zaire. Bolemba Bolemba has further details on the situation:

[Begin Bolemba recording] The (?petroleum) sector is very delicate, and Zairians have to face its gloomy aspects. The petroleum sector is very muddled. Petroleum may make people in other countries happy, but that is not the case in Zaire. Here, people have to endure the terrible repercussions of ever fluctuating fuel prices. Zairians have had to put up with eight fuel price hikes over the last six months. The latest price increase was announced on 14 September, when fuel prices rose from 692 new zaire to 960 new zaire per liter, an increase of 268 new zaire.

I am not trying to be the prophet of doom, but it will not be long before we hit 1,000 new zaires for fuel. Reasons will always be found for such increases. The major reason for this remains the phenomenon of the use of the dollar as the currency for all transactions. The dollar rate was 210 new zaire last week, but it has shot up to 240 new zaire today. What a leap!

Families are now buckling under these new financial pressures. Increasing dollar rates have led to an increase in fuel prices. This in turn has put a strain on the family budget. Fares for taxis, mini buses, and other forms of public transport have also been increased accordingly, thereby throwing the urban transportation system completely out of gear. [passage omitted] [end recording]

President Clinton Asks Mandela To Send Troops to Haiti

MB1509172394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] The military government of General Raoul Cedras of Haiti, who is showing the first signs of yielding to threats of an American invasion, says he is ready to open talks on democratic reform. President Bill Clinton is expected to announce on television tonight that an international task force is to invade Haiti. Gen. Cedras said an invasion would lead to a bloodbath and that he was ready to discuss democracy.

Meanwhile, Mr. Clinton has asked President Nelson Mandela in a telephone conversation to send troops to Haiti to help maintain law and order during the invasion. The Department of Defense and the Department of Foreign Affairs have declined to comment.

Mandela To Discuss Request With Deputies

MB1609055994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] The South African Government still has to decide on a response to a request by President Clinton that South Africa make available troops for a peacekeeping force in Haiti following a takeover. President Mandela said after the request made telephonically that he would have to discuss the matter with the deputy presidents and the relevant ministers.

'Not Expected' To Meet Request

MB1609071494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0430 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] President Nelson Mandela apparently is not expected to meet a request by President Bill Clinton to send South African troops to Haiti. Mr. Mandela met on 15 September with his two deputies to discuss the issue. The U.S. Government reportedly is using aid to South Africa to exert pressure on the government. A ceremony scheduled for today where \$2 million was to have been handed to President Mandela and his two deputies has been provisionally postponed. No official reason was given for the ceremony's postponement.

Request 'Dismissed'

MB1609064394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Attempts by President Clinton to persuade President Nelson Mandela to send troops to Haiti have been dismissed in government circles. The U.S. administration has withheld 32 million rands in aid until further notice in an attempt to use aid as the bargaining chip. President Clinton wanted South African personnel to patrol the area after the invasion.

Sources Say Involvement 'Unlikely'

MB1609084494 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Sep 94 p 1

[Report by Esther Waugh]

[Text] Cape Town—U.S. President Bill Clinton has telephoned President Mandela requesting assistance in peacekeeping operations after an invasion of Haiti. In a telephone call on Wednesday [14 September] evening, Clinton briefed Mandela on the pending military operation.

The U.S. president then discussed the possibility of seconding South African personnel for peacekeeping operations in Haiti. Mandela replied that he would discuss the request with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, Deputy President F. W. de Klerk and the Ministers involved with security matters.

Defence Minister Joe Modise yesterday told THE STAR that the matter was still under consideration. Senior Government sources said it was unlikely that South Africa would become involved in any intervention in Haiti as all requests for military and peacekeeping operations had been turned down since the Government of National Unity came into power. South African involvement in any such operations was unlikely until the SA National Defence Force had met the challenge of integration of all armed formations.

UN To Establish 'Full Presence' in Next Few Months

MB1509184094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1749 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 15 SAPA—The United Nations is to establish a full presence in South Africa in the next few months, UN Development Programme [UNDP] administrator James Gustave Speth said on Thursday [15 September]. Mr. Speth was speaking in Johannesburg shortly before leaving the country after a three-day visit to discuss the UNDP's strategy towards the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

The government is to sign an agreement with the UN within a month, formally ending its isolation from the world body as a result of the previous government's apartheid policies.

According to Mr. Speth, one of the UNDP's first tasks is to assist in the convening of an international donors' conference for human resource development scheduled for 26-28 October in Cape Town. This would be a major step towards assisting the reconstruction programme.

The UNDP was already assisting technical training with a US\$70 million package.

Mr. Speth said the UN presence in South Africa would take into account historical imbalances. "The UNDP employs 85 per cent of nationals where we operate. We

expect to achieve gender parity and to pursue the goal of affirmative action when we employ here," he said.

He added he was impressed with the government's commitment to its Reconstruction and Development Programme and elevating the living standards of the general populace.

Signing of Agreement With USAID 'Postponed Indefinitely'

MB1509184394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1816 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] Cape Town Sept 15 SAPA—The first agreement between the South African Government and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) due to have been signed on Friday [16 September] has been "postponed indefinitely," Ministry of Justice spokesman Mr. David Porogo said on Thursday night.

President Nelson Mandela, Justice Minister Mr. Dullah Omar and U.S. Ambassador Princeton Lyman were to have endorsed a USD9 million justice agreement.

No immediate reason for the postponement was given.

Deputy Foreign Minister Comments on Lesotho Agreement

MB1409173394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1505 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] National Assembly Sept 14 SAPA—The signing of an agreement in Lesotho on Wednesday [14 September] morning had been the culmination of efforts by the presidents of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana and was a success for the process of regional co-operation and peace-keeping efforts, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Aziz Pahad, said on Wednesday.

In a special announcement at the start of Wednesday's sitting, he informed the house, to applause from members, that the king had signed an order restoring the democratically-elected Government of Lesotho.

A document of understanding, signed by King Letsie III and Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle, and counter-signed by emissaries from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana, had set out a number of guarantees relating to sensitive issues such as:

- The restoration of King Moshoeshoe II to the throne;
- The need for a broadening of a national dialogue which had been an underlying source of tension for the past two years; and
- The position of the security forces which had been politicised in the past.

The agreement could be regarded as the first success of the OAU's regional approach on conflict regulation mechanisms, Mr. Pahad said. "It will be recognised as a significant achievement and is a tribute to the efforts of the three presidents. The progress in Lesotho will hopefully

form the basis for a successful resolution of the underlying political and security problems in that country."

South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana had given an undertaking to continue their involvement in Lesotho's political process and "it is incumbent upon us to take practical steps to implement such help in Lesotho and other parts of the region where it may be necessary."

Mr. Pahad said the three countries' foreign ministers would be attending a formal signing ceremony on Friday.

Parliament Passes Bill on Replacing Finance Minister

MB1509173494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Report by Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Parliament Sept 15 SAPA—A bill providing for Mr. Chris Liebenberg to replace Mr. Derek Keys as South Africa's minister of finance was passed by Parliament on Thursday [15 September] with only the Pan Africanist Congress voting against it. After a two-hour debate, the voting tally among the members of the National Assembly and Senate, sitting jointly in the Great Hall of Parliament, was 343 to three.

As the constitution of the Republic of South Africa fourth amendment bill represented a constitutional amendment, a two-thirds majority had to be recorded.

Outgoing Minister Keys sat beside his successor Mr. Liebenberg in the public gallery for a large part of the debate before resuming his seat next to Constitutional Assembly Deputy Chairman Mr. Leon Wessels on the National Party benches.

Introducing the debate, Minister of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs Mr. Roelf Meyer said the bill adhered to the spirit underlying the concept of a government of national unity. It provided for the appointment of an additional minister from outside Parliament where the president, executive deputy presidents and the leaders of the parties represented in cabinet agree to the creation of such a portfolio and on the person to be appointed.

As far as accountability was concerned, Mr. Meyer said, the additional minister would be a full cabinet member, entitled to sit and speak but not vote in both houses of Parliament and at joint sittings, and he would be accountable individually to the president and to Parliament for the administration of his portfolio.

He would be accountable collectively with the other cabinet members for the policies and performance of the national government's policies and would be obliged to administer the portfolio in accordance with cabinet policy.

Chairman of the National Assembly's select committee on constitutional affairs Mr. Pravin Gordhan (ANC) said there were special circumstances in South Africa which required reconciliation to be shown and national unity to be built.

The amendment should be seen in this context.

Mr. Andre Fourie (NP) [National Party] said his party, with others, did not want a constant flow of constitutional amendments, but had sympathy with the specific circumstances of the case at hand.

Deputy Minister of Safety and Security Mr. Joe Matthews (IFP) said President Nelson Mandela had had to act swiftly to restore confidence in South Africa's economy when confronted with Mr. Keys' resignation. But the method used to deal with the situation was cause for concern—almost every authority on jurisprudence that he knew of warned against individual cases being a reason for changing the law.

Mr. Matthews asked why Mr. Liebenberg could not have been made a senator, as had been the case with a previous finance minister, Mr. Owen Horwood.

Mr. Richard Sizani (PAC) [Pan Africanist Congress] said his party's objections were mainly political.

Governments stood or fell by their economic records and politicians, fully elected, had a mandate which they had to justify to the voters if they wanted to be re-elected.

Now South Africans were being told the three government components—ANC, IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and NP—did not want to handle the economy and were abdicating this responsibility to a non-MP and non-party member.

It appeared the government was sending a message that after four months in office it did not have the will or expertise to run the economy.

Mr. Sizani said the government talked about the need for frugality but the action of appointing an outsider at R40,000 a month did not show this.

Mr. Colin Eglin (DP) [Democratic Party] said the cabinet was already big enough at 27 and the DP urged President Mandela to use his discretion not to increase this to 28.

Mr. Liebenberg could be accommodated within the existing number.

This would send a signal to the public that the government was committed to keeping costs down.

Dr. Pieter Mulder (FF) [Freedom Front] said his party understood the special circumstances, and would therefore support the bill, but was also concerned at the increase in the cabinet's size.

Replying to the debate, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs Mr. Valli

Moosa said the government of national unity had one overriding concern—that South Africa's transition should succeed and ensure the country had a reconciled society.

If President Mandela had been a narrow party political animal, his easiest option would have been to have appointed someone from his own party. He had dealt with the issue transparently. The Constitutional Assembly would have to look at the issue of the size of government, Mr. Moosa said.

All parties paid warm tribute to both Mr. Keys and Mr. Liebenberg.

South African Press Review for 16 Sep

MB1609111894

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Education Crisis—"The education crisis in Diepkloof schools, following on the many stayaways and chalk-downs to have disrupted schooling in Soweto in recent years, must rank as one of the most senseless," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 September. "It is all the more heart-breaking because it comes at a time when people believed pupils would finally shape up reasonably well in the final examinations." Education has "problems enough," and anyone who cares for the future must "do what they can to help, not disrupt."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Old, New Symbols—Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 9-15 September in its page 28 editorial notes that "for the majority of people in this country, the continued public presence of apartheid icons is a finger rooting around in the wounds dealt by the past. These wounds have yet to heal; the ANC, by pledging to consult its government of national unity partners before any further cultural dismantling, is taking care it does not inflict any new injuries in its efforts to mend past hurts." The editorial believes it is time to stop expending energy on arguments over the right of old symbols to remain and "re-direct it towards creating new images that reflect not so much where we once were but how far we've come."

BUSINESS DAY

People's Demands Need To Be Heard—The recent troubles in Soweto schools, and the "fortunately harmless holding of hostages" are "symptoms of a deeper malaise." "What we are seeing now is the manifestation of structural problems, and not just in the department formerly responsible for black education. The miracle election which filled Parliament and provincial legislatures with new faces, new policies and new hopes has to some extent failed ordinary people because democracy must mean more than a vote every five years." Not all

protesters expect all their demands to be met, "but in most cases they want their views to be heard." Democracy is "not just power to the people; it must also be the voice of the people."

SOWETAN

Government Responding to Electorate—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 16 September in a page 8 editorial believes it was "good sense" for the government to make Sharpeville Day a public holiday, "reversing the earlier omission." This decision "attests to the fact that the Government is listening and responding to its electorate." "The Government's willingness to change its mind should not be seen as a sign of weakness. It attests to strength and surefootedness."

NEW NATION

Black Education Under Threat—"Black education is again under serious threat—this time more from groups

within the previously disempowered communities than from some external influence," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 16 September. "Threats by teachers to go on strike combined with the warnings from the Azanian Students' Movement [Azasm] to remove white teachers from black schools are just two examples." Although it would be "naive to believe that simply removing white teachers overnight will redress the maladies resulting from decades of inferior, racist schooling," NEW NATION asks: "Is there any reason why no meaningful contingency plans have been put into place to ensure that we do not have a repeat of the last year's matric results? For this oversight, government, and in fact all formations in the democratic movement—including the National Education Co-ordinating Committee, Azasm and everyone else concerned with education—must take the blame."

Angola**Savimbi Reshuffles UNITA Leadership in Huambo***MB1509125494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[Text] His Excellency Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], has made important changes to the UNITA Party leadership and government [as heard] structures. The swearing-in ceremony was held in the city of Huambo on 14 September and was chaired by Ambassador Paulo Lukamba Gato on behalf of UNITA President Dr. Jonas Savimbi. (Emilia Manuenha), the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, correspondent in the area, reports:

With a view to renewing the party and making it both more dynamic and aggressive in its action, UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi [word indistinct] an organ for coordinating political and administrative work that will be referred to as a ministry. General Paulo Lukamba Gato will be holding that portfolio. Acting on behalf of the UNITA president and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], Gen. Paulo Gato yesterday afternoon chaired the ceremony that saw new party and government officials sworn in. General Alberto Ganhao [name indistinct] was sworn in as acting UNITA secretary general; (Artur Santos Guizama) was appointed (CDI) [expansion unknown] secretary; and (Benjamim Clito) was appointed secretary for the interior, law, and order; Professor Jeronimo Huangwa was sworn in as education secretary and Dr. Almerindo Jaka Jamba as secretary for cultural affairs; Dr. (Albino Sigui Kumbi) was appointed justice secretary; engineer (Jaime Gomes) was appointed secretary for trade and industry and Dr. Severino Chingala will be his deputy; Dr. (Lisbete Filipina) was sworn in as secretary for humanitarian aid affairs; and Dr. (Judite Tambodembo) was appointed secretary for social and reintegration affairs.

Jeronimo Paulo Bonga is the new mayor for the city of Huambo. (?He replaces engineer Gomes). (Carmona Maniji) is the new secretary for civilian administration affairs, and Graca Severiano will be responsible for the finance and planning portfolio. (Valente Evangelista Fabias) was appointed deputy information secretary and (Marcelo Goncalo) deputy secretary for foreign affairs. Engineer Vitorino Gomes will be deputy secretary for agriculture and livestock.

(Paulo Santana) was appointed adviser for diplomatic, legal, and economic affairs and [words indistinct]. (Jose Chiungo) and (Araujo Fatimoquila) were appointed director general for protocol and public relations director, respectively.

It is also worth noting that (Florentino Cacem) was appointed director for the minister's office, (Aida Joao

Goncalos) was appointed secretary to the minister, and (Adolfo Amal Chico Reis) was sworn in as chief of the telecommunications department. (Alexandre Neto Salombe) will be chief of the ministry's [words indistinct].

During the ceremony, the newly appointed officials swore to uphold the law and abide by its regulations and norms, as well as to discharge the duties attributed to them to defend the supreme interests of the party and the Angolan people.

Speaking at the close of the swearing-in ceremony, Minister Paulo Lukamba Gato noted that, quote, we are all supposed to assume our responsibilities before our people who (?have fought) for social well-being and (?peace), unquote.

Government Reportedly To Offer Savimbi Deputy Presidency*MB1609134194 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 16 Sep 94*

[Text] It is reported from Lusaka in Zambia that the Angolan Government may offer the leader of Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, the post of deputy president in a power-sharing deal which could be signed this week.

A diplomat monitoring the peace talks in Lusaka said today that the Angolan Government has already started to draft legislation for the creation of two vice presidential posts. He said one of these would go to Dr. Jonas Savimbi, and the other to the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

Western diplomats said it had been necessary to create the two posts of deputy president to allow the Angolan Government the flexibility of accommodating Dr. Savimbi.

Another diplomat said UNITA would first have to take up its 70 National Assembly posts it obtained in the disputed election, as agreed in the Lusaka talks, to change legislation to allow creation of the two posts of deputy president. Diplomats said an agreement to end the Angolan war is likely to be signed this month.

UN Representative Meets UNITA Negotiators*MB1409195794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] The issue on the role of the peace process observers, which is still being discussed, will probably be approved tomorrow. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representatives have reflected on the issue and everything leads us to believe that they had no other alternative but to give in. The mediators once more played a determining role in several meetings held this afternoon by convincing the

UNITA negotiators to accept the proposals. The government negotiators waited five hours for the outcome of the meeting held between UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye and UNITA representatives. The two issues at hand are still described as sensitive, however a source close to the talks told Radio Nacional de Angola that the worse is already over. If the issue regarding the role of the observers is overcome tomorrow, the government and UNITA teams will immediately begin discussing the mechanism that will replace the Joint Political and Military Commission.

Tries To Convince UNITA To Drop Demands

MB1609093494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] In Lusaka today there should be new attempts for an understanding to be reached concerning the future role of the Angolan peace process observers. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, has not conveyed its views yet concerning the intermediate document produced by the mediating team. The Black Cockerel men are expected to do so today. Alvares Antonio, our correspondent in the Zambian capital, reports:

The other participants in the Lusaka peace talks are hoping the UNITA representatives will review their stance concerning the observers' future role, one of a set of three issues of which only the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission, UNAVEM, has been approved. The issue of the mechanism that will replace the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, will still have to be discussed.

As is well known, concerning the role of observers, UNITA is insisting on the introduction of new elements that, at first sight, have not been welcomed by either the mediating team or the government representatives. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, the mediator at the Lusaka peace talks, continues trying a number of ways out of the stalemate, but even when the UNITA representatives agree to this or that point, they still ask for time to reflect and let new viewpoints sink in.

In view of that, the UN special representative's work has not been easy. Political analysts and diplomats in the Zambian capital noted that, contrary to what is said sometimes, the blame cannot be shared in this case. Because of that and because UNITA could adopt a more flexible stand on the role of the Angolan peace process observers, it is likely that something substantive will emerge in connection with that issue this morning. Failing that, we will be faced with yet another instance of unnecessary and irritating time wasting.

Urges Military Restraint; Leaves

MB1509140394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] James Jonah has ended his visit to Angola and has already left for New York. He was pleased with the visit

and confident that a peace accord will be reached in Lusaka by the end of September.

[Begin recording] [Jonah in English fading into Portuguese translation] At this stage I cannot give you an assessment because we have collected enough information. Yesterday, we met his excellency the president and several government officials. We held detailed discussions with UN Angola Verification Mission officials based in Angola. I can tell you right now that we are pleased with what was presented to us. So, we will return to New York to draft our report.

[Reporter] Will the report deal with the future of Angola or the present situation?

[Jonah] Well, I think we have agreed that we should work very hard in the next few days so that an accord may be concluded by the end of September. We ought to be realistic because we are well aware of the problems encountered in the past to achieve peace for Angola. I have insisted with all senior officials I met over the past few days that they should try to avoid launching military operations so that there are greater possibilities of peace. Likewise, the UN system in Angola is taking steps to implement the accord that will eventually be signed in Lusaka. [end recording]

Negotiators in Lusaka Still Discussing Observers' Role

MB1509195794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] There are still differences in the negotiations. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] favors the introduction of new items, but the government and mediators do not agree with this. The sides are still meeting to try to reach an agreement. The issue at hand has been subdivided into three topics, however the two teams only concluded discussions on the new UNAVEM [UN Angola Verification Mission]-3 mandate. After talks on the role of the observers conclude, the government and UNITA teams will discuss the mechanism that will replace the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM. Despite delays in the talks and prospects for concluding the negotiations by 30 September—the deadline set by the UN Security Council—UN envoy James Jonah, who evaluated the peace process during his tour of Angola and Lusaka, was confident that a peace accord will be reached by the end of September.

UNITA Denies Abducting Aid Worker, Priests

MB1509074594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gato Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] The patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] did not abduct any priest, nuns, or any worker of the nongovernmental

Africare humanitarian aid organization in the area of Porto Amboim, Cuanza Sul Province, on 26 August. The FALA General Staff launched an inquiry into that matter involving the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, forces deployed in that area immediately after that news was broadcast by Radio Angola, which is owned by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT.

A communique issued by the UNITA Foreign Affairs Secretariat in Huambo on 12 September says FALA forces had not carried out any military operations in that part of the country. The sources we have been quoting have described those reports as unfounded and aimed only at undermining good relations among nongovernmental aid organizations, the church [not further identified], and UNITA.

FALA Officers: FAPLA Preparing Major Offensive in Huila

MB1609075194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Sources in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, Southern Military Region General Staff told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel on 15 September that People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, troops in Huila Province are ready to launch a major offensive against National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas in that province. That offensive will be launched on orders from engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who recently took up his sword to annihilate UNITA. To that end, he has set up a logistical network in the city of Lubango, the provincial capital. Eduardo dos Santos also has his lethal air force, which has killed many innocent civilians in that province as well as in other parts of the country. [passage omitted]

Lesotho

Police Commissioner Announces Suspension of Curfew

MB1509121794 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] The commissioner of police has announced that with effect from today 15 September a curfew which was imposed after 17 August has been suspended forthwith. The commissioner of police said it has come to his notice that the curfew clashed with the normal running of businesses and the movement of people, but for the benefit of peace and the protection of public property there was a need for it to be imposed. He thanked all for their cooperation to his officers during the past few weeks.

Letsie Addresses Nation on Prime Minister's Restoral

MB1509121394 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] His Majesty King Letsie III has called on the Basotho nation to unite once more as one nation.

In a statement to mark the restoration of Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle as prime minister of Lesotho, the king said the Basotho nation should commit itself to work in trust with truthfulness, justice, peace, and love with the prime minister. His Majesty appealed to the Basotho nation to assist Dr. Mokhehle, and together they should work towards the realization of peace, reconciliation, stability, and the development of the country. He also thanked the right honorable the prime minister for having committed himself in the eyes of the world that his government will cooperate with him in consultation and advice toward the establishment of good governance that will lead to prosperity for all.

His Majesty also thanked the prime minister for having agreed to the formation of a platform of dialogue that will help in the improvement of the government machinery. The king said it was expected of the prime minister and his government that he will implement all the clauses contained in the accord they signed yesterday [14 September]. He will be expected to formulate a dynamic policy that will help toward the resolution of the problems facing the country, through an invitation to the people to discussions that will be used toward finding a formula for the resolution of these problems. His Majesty said discrepancies in the Constitution of Lesotho need to be addressed as soon as possible. The prime minister was also expected to build trust through reconciliation among the security forces.

He thanked the presidents of South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana for their mediatory role in the constitutional crisis and also expressed his gratitude to the men and women who helped him reach the decisions he made in the past days of the crisis. His Majesty also thanked the heads of churches in Lesotho, the chiefs, and the nation generally for their support. The king paid special tribute to the members of the security forces for the excellent manner in which they maintained law and order throughout the period of the crisis. He thanked the prime minister in a special way for having agreed that they should meet and discuss issues related to the crisis, leading to the finalization of the agreement they signed yesterday.

His Majesty expressed his sincerest condolences to the families of the victims who lost their lives in the shootings which took place during the crisis.

Foreign Envoys Welcome Reinstatement

MB1509160094 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] The heads of three main diplomatic missions in Lesotho have welcomed the restoration of the government of the prime minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, and Parliament yesterday.

The British high commissioner to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr. J.R. Cowling, told Radio Lesotho that he greatly welcomed the restoration of constitutionality and legality in Lesotho and the restoration of the democratically elected government and Parliament. On the continuation of British aid to Lesotho, Mr. Cowling said the British Government had indicated to his majesty the king that if constitutionality was not restored, then Britain would be obliged to suspend its aid program to Lesotho. He said thankfully that did not happen and Britain now looked forward to the continuation of its partnership with the Government of Lesotho to assist in the country's development.

The German charge d'affaires in Maseru, His Excellency Mr. J. (Hughes), said Germany was happy that a final solution to Lesotho's constitutional crisis had been found. He said Germany had withheld three agreements on development programs which were supposed to be signed with the Lesotho Government. However, now that the democratically elected government of Dr. Mokhehle had been restored, Germany would resubmit these agreements for approval.

The American charge d'affaires to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr. Karl Hoffmann, welcomed the reinstatement of Dr. Mokhehle's Government without conditions and the restoration of the country to some sense of normalcy. He said the goodwill of the international community would support the government as it worked in the direction of restoration of normalcy.

Mr. Hoffmann said the United States has suspended its aid program to Lesotho in response to the actions that were taken in August. He said the American Government could not stand by and watch the duly elected democratic government of Lesotho removed from power unconstitutionally. Mr. Hoffmann said now that the government of Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle had been restored and his powers were intact, he expected Washington would take the necessary steps to restore aid to Lesotho.

It has been reported from Johannesburg that the powerful Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, has withdrawn its threat of sanctions against Lesotho, which were aimed at exerting pressure for the restoration of Dr. Mokhehle's government.

Premier, All But 2 Cabinet Members Back in Office

MB1509143194 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] Lesotho's prime minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, returned to work today, almost a month after being sacked by King Letsie. Supporters lined the street leading to his office to welcome him back after the king, under pressure from the country's neighbors, reinstated him yesterday.

A government official said all but two cabinet ministers were back in office. The two, Justice Minister Kelebone

Malope and Information Minister Mpho Malie, have been living in South Africa since the crisis began. The official, who declined to be named, did not indicate when the two would return or whether they would keep their posts.

Yesterday's reinstatement was guaranteed by envoys from Botswana, South Africa, and Zimbabwe after three weeks of negotiations and marked the end of a royal coup which sparked protest marches in which 12 people were killed, strikes that brought the country to a standstill, international condemnation, and threats of sanctions.

Mr. Evaristus Sekhonyana, the foreign minister in the king's short-lived interim council, said he objected to the section of the accord which stated that Botswana, South Africa, and Zimbabwe would remain involved to ensure peace in Lesotho. However, Mr. Sekhonyana told reporters that although the king did not consult his six-member council before signing, they would abide by the agreement.

Mediators Stress Importance of Continued Reconciliation

MB1509150494 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] The importance of the continuation of the process of reconciliation among the people of Lesotho was underlined by the envoys of the presidents of South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana at the signing of the agreement reinstating the government of Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle yesterday.

The envoys of the three presidents countersigned the agreement concluded by His Majesty King Letsie III and the right honorable the prime minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, yesterday after they had mediated in Lesotho's constitutional crisis for nearly a month. Zimbabwe's secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. S. Chigwedera, told Radio Lesotho yesterday that they hope the signing of the agreement was the beginning of an ongoing process to build bridges and to reconcile the differences among the various political groups in the country. Mr. Chigwedera said the three countries would continue to assist Lesotho in a manner that would be consistent with the wishes of the people of the country.

Botswana's high commissioner to South Africa, Mr. Oteng Tebape, said they were happy that agreement had been reached, but that a long process of reconciliation was only beginning. South Africa's director general for foreign affairs, Mr. Rusty Evans, told Radio Lesotho that the first clause in the understanding signed by the king and the prime minister provided for the continued involvement on the part of the three presidents as guarantors in the peace process in Lesotho. They would continue to be available as facilitators and guarantors. Mr. Evans said it was a tribute to King Letsie III and the government of Dr. Mokhehle that such an amicable understanding had been reached.

Correspondents Discuss Delays in Signing of Agreement*MB1309192294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1505 GMT 13 Sep 94*

[From the "Newswrap" program]

[Text] [Announcer Sally Burdette] We start in Lesotho, where the expected signing of a decree reinstating the deposed government of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle is due to take place in Maseru. For the latest, we have on the line Phillip van der Walt. Good afternoon, Phillip.

[Van der Walt] Hello. Yes, the very disappointing news for all of Lesotho is that the agreement has not been signed yet. Late this afternoon the king and his councilors, and also the deposed prime minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, and his people, went to the palace and they went into a closed meeting, discussing, hopefully, the last remaining problems before this agreement can be signed, but up to now it has not been signed yet, and we do not have any indication that this will still take place today.

[Burdette] Phillip, any idea of what the problems are that are causing the delay?

[Van der Walt] In a situation like this, I have found that rumors are one of the first things that start going around. We have various rumors. We have got very little confirmed, because neither one of the two parties speaks to the media or have given any statements, and we have to work on what we observe and what we hear from people around us. We do hear the rumor that the king's interim council of ministers do not want him to sign this, and we also hear rumors that the king is setting a whole string of special....

[Burdette, interrupting] Conditions?

[Van der Walt] ...for this to go through, and that all of these are not acceptable to Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle. We heard this afternoon that—this is also an unconfirmed rumor, although we have heard it from quite a reliable source—that the Organization of African Unity has sent a fax urging the king not to set these special conditions, but to reimpose [as heard] the BCP [Basotholand Congress Party] government of Dr. Mokhehle unconditionally. This is the sort of pressure that we have internationally on the king, but the king has not budged on what he has decided, and what he has been advised by his council of ministers yet.

[Burdette] Do you know exactly what the king is asking for?

[Van der Walt] No. We have not seen the document. There are actually two documents. We have not seen them, but we believe that one of the main issues is that the king wants to have a government of national unity. The king does not want to have a BCP government with a BCP cabinet and all the power is in the hands of the BCP. The king wants the Basotholand National Party [BNP], who lost all 254 seats in the general election, to also be represented, and I am not quite sure whether his

definition of a government of national unity will also include ministers from some of the smaller other parties, but at least he wants some of the members of the cabinet to be from the BNP.

[Burdette] And we heard that the BCP had called for sanctions and strikes, but then we heard that they denied this. Any confirmation on whether they actually have called for sanctions?

[Van der Walt] Yes. The rumor—as I say, a lot of rumors do go around—that rumor was not true. I have spoken to Mr. Molapo Qhobela, who is the BCP deposed minister of foreign affairs—and if the BCP gets reinstated, he will then once again become the minister of foreign affairs—this afternoon, who assured me that they have not made such a call. They have not asked for any sanctions to be applied. They have not called for a stay-away, and they are not trying to put any pressure on the king whatsoever by these means, and he does not know where these rumors emanate from. We have also spoken to the Basotholand Congress of Nongovernmental Organizations, who were instrumental in the past two stay-aways, trying to bring pressure onto the king to sign the agreement, and they have also assured us that these rumors do not come from them.

[Burdette] And, Phillip, what is going to happen now?

[Van der Walt] I suppose what happened last night, that negotiations will take place until very late, and maybe then be continued tomorrow. Whether it will be signed today, I am not sure. I have tried to listen to what some of the international diplomats have said, and also some of the party workers. I do get the impression that we might see this continuing into tomorrow.

[Burdette] Any sign that the international diplomats are losing patience with the situation—they're going to put pressure on?

[Van der Walt] They are definitely working very hard trying to convince all the parties to accept the agreements. One must just remember that both these documents—this is the decree to reinstate the BCP government, and also a document containing a list of guarantees which the king undertakes concerning the BCP government or whoever will be the government in future; in other words, the king sort of defines his own powers as far as a ruling party is concerned, something that has not been done before—both of these documents were drawn up by foreign diplomats. It was not a document drawn up by the Lesotho parties involved in this constitutional crisis; it was drawn up by diplomats from South Africa, Botswana, and Zimbabwe, and the accusation has been made that often these diplomats do not understand the local conditions and circumstances good enough to be able to draw up such a document on their own, and some of the hitches in signing it emanate from beliefs that the king and Dr. Mokhehle should not sign something that they have not drawn up themselves,

but should rather come together and work out something themselves, something that will also satisfy these three other countries.

Mozambique

Unamo Not To Participate in Elections If Money Not Given

MB1509112794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] [Words indistinct] Carlos Reis, president of the Mozambican National Union, Unamo Party, is the second political leader to announce his intention not to participate in the October elections if his party does not get the money it was promised within the next few days. Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, already had expressed similar intentions.

It is worth noting that the Mozambican Government had announced 8 billion meticals for unarmed opposition political parties within the framework of the electoral process. The international community has not yet given the second half of the \$100,000 it had promised.

Peace Observers: Elections Must Take Place as Scheduled

MB1409132294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] In a communique issued in Maputo, the Mozambique peace process observers have noted that there is no room for postponing the elections, adding that the elections must take place as scheduled. The observers also say that the decisive thing is the people's desire for free and fair elections, rather than the resources available to any one party. They affirmed, though, that the international community will continue to do its best to ensure that resources are made available for the implementation of the General Peace Accord.

In their communique, the international observers noted that the Mozambican peace process will not be successful unless lasting peace, political stability, and national reconciliation are achieved. Any outcome that falls short of those goals will carry the seeds for future problems. The observers also said that the international community will not feel compelled to encourage investment in this country if it lacks stability.

The seven Mozambican peace process observers are: Germany, the United States, France, Italy, Great Britain, Portugal, and the OAU.

Commission Official: No Intention To Postpone Elections

MB1509195894 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] The National Elections Commission [CNE] has not yet received any official notification about the the Mozambique National Resistance leader's intention to postpone the elections. In a statement to Maputo Television, CNE's Manuel Frank said the commission has been following up the issue through the press.

Meanwhile, the CNE has already issued the final list of the number of deputies to be elected in each electoral circle. The future Assembly of the Republic will have 250 deputies.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] There is a lot of talk about the postponement of elections. At least the Renamo leader has been referring to this. How is the CNE viewing this issue?

[Frank] Well, I can say that so far there has been no official notification of this intention. The CNE has been following the issue through the press.

[Reporter] Will the CNE examine the issue if it receives a notification?

[Frank] I believe so. It cannot remain indifferent. All the same, I think it is a decision which is beyond the CNE's authority. It implies the intervention of the international community and the head of state. It is therefore a decision which does not only depend on the CNE.

[Reporter] What is your view, however? Do you think the CNE would accept the postponement of elections?

[Frank] I cannot guess. That is the CNE's decision. [end recording]

Zimbabwe

Opposition Party Leaders Call For Federal Government

MB1509161894 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] Leaders of the opposition Forum Party of Zimbabwe in Matebeleland Province have renewed their calls for the establishment of a federal government. Speaking at a news conference in Bulawayo, Forum Party Chairman Mkushi Khumalo described the unity agreement between President Robert Mugabe and Matebeleland leader Joshua Nkomo as useless. Mr. Khumalo said the unitary government of ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] had failed to satisfy all Zimbabweans. He said under President Mugabe's rule only the people of Mashonaland were enjoying the fruits of independence, while people in Matebeleland, who included Ngunis, Sothos, Vendas, and Kalangas lived like beggars.

Cote d'Ivoire**Official: More UN Military Observers Released***AB1509150594 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[Text] Abidjan, Sept 15 (AFP)—The main armed faction in Liberia's civil war has freed 25 of 43 detained UN military observers and they have arrived in Ivory Coast, an Ivorian Foreign Ministry official said Thursday [15 September].

Yves N'Goran, an advisor in the ministry said Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) had placed the men "at the disposal" of the Ivorian authorities, but did not confirm a UN claim that the movement was responsible for their abduction last week.

"I am not saying that the NPFL held them but it contributed to their release," said N'Goran, adding that Ivory Coast had been "assured" of the safety of the other 18 men and measures will "certainly soon be taken" to have them released.

In another development, five staff of the International Committee of the Red Cross and one worker of the British charity Save the Children—whom the United Nations said the NPFL was also holding—are with Tanzanian troops in the African peacekeeping force in Liberia, diplomatic sources said here.

The sources said the six were evacuated a few days ago by the soldiers of the ECOMOG force amid fighting among several armed factions in the Gbarnga region, 160 km (100 miles) northeast of Monrovia.

Two Tanzanian soldiers were killed when their column of 120 men came under attack by fighters of the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) on Wednesday as they reached Kakata, some 55 km (35 miles) northeast of the capital.

A first group of the 15 soldiers freed by the NPFL arrived Wednesday at Danane, 510 km (316 miles) northwest of Abidjan, near the Liberian frontier.

The others arrived Thursday at Tabou, 400 km from Abidjan, and at the other, southern end of the border with Liberia.

UN officials accused the NPFL of kidnapping the 43 men from the UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) on 8 September. The UN Security Council on Tuesday called for their immediate, unconditional release.

Diplomatic sources said the group of 15 freed on Wednesday included an Austrian, a Chinese, three Czechs, an Egyptian, a Guinea-Bissauan, two Indians, a Kenyan, a Malaysian, a Slovak and three Uruguayans.

A defence ministry spokesman in Vienna said another Austrian was among those freed but that there was no news of a third.

Bangladeshi, Jordanian and Pakistani troops were also among those detained.

The NPFL on Monday cut a new deal with the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL)—the army of late dictator Samuel Doe, assassinated in 1980—and ULIMO to form a new transitional collegiate presidency, disarm and hold elections next year.

But this pact, signed in Ghana, has been rejected by the interim authorities set up under a previous agreement reached in July 1993 to end Liberia's civil war, which was started by the NPFL in December 1989.

The Liberian press said the new accord was tantamount to introducing military dictatorship by the warlords.

Taylor's NPFL, which is based in eastern Liberia, has recently been fighting dissidents from within its ranks who have been joined by some ULIMO fighters. They claim to have seized the NPFL's Gbarnga headquarters, but this has been denied by the leadership.

The Nigerian-led ECOMOG force was first sent to Liberia in August 1990 by the Economic Community of West African States.

Liberia**ECOMOG Troops Attack Rebel Troops in Executive Mansion***AB1509185694 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[Text] Monrovia, Sept 15 (AFP)—Troops of the multinational African peacekeeping force in Liberia launched an attack Thursday [15 September] on renegade Liberian Army troops who seized the headquarters of country's transitional government in an apparent coup attempt.

Heavy weapons fire boomed out across the city as they attacked the building, where several dozen troops of the Armed Forces of Liberia have been holding out since they made a botched attempt to seize power earlier in the day.

The attack on Executive Mansion was launched shortly after 5:30 p.m. (1730 GMT), half an hour after the expiry of an ultimatum by the peacekeepers' commander, General John Iniger, for the rebels to surrender.

Peacekeeping Force Thwarts Coup Attempt*AB1509203994 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[By James Dorbor]

[Excerpt] Monrovia, Sept 15 (AFP)—Troops of the multinational African peacekeeping force in Liberia launched an attack Thursday [15 September] on renegade Liberian Army troops who seized the headquarters of country's transitional government in an apparent coup attempt.

Heavy weapons fire boomed out across the city as the ECOMOG forces attacked the building where several dozen troops of the Armed Forces of Liberia have been holding out since they made a botched attempt to seize power earlier in the day.

The attack on Executive Mansion was launched with night falling shortly after 5:30 p.m. (1730 GMT), half an hour after the expiry of an ultimatum by the peace-keepers' commander, General John Innienger, for the rebels to surrender.

The gunfire was still audible in the city's deserted streets an hour later. National radio read out a statement explaining that ECOMOG had been "left with no other choice but to forcibly eject" the rebels.

From his refuge Julue issued a statement saying he had "seized power in order to end the suffering of our people, unite the country and restore peace."

ECOMOG troops earlier in the day thwarted a bid by the AFL forces to seize control of the building after several hours of gunfire.

Innienger said in a radio broadcast in mid-morning that a night patrol of the ECOMOG force had spotted some AFP "elements."

He gave no details of clashes, but residents earlier heard sporadic small arms fire near Executive Mansion, the former residence of late dictator Samuel Doe. The renegade soldiers were led by a retired general, Charles Julue, and their intention was "not clear," Innienger said.

They were warned "to desist from their unlawful act and surrender to the nearest ECOMOG location in their own interest and in the interest of the Liberian people."

Around 60 AFL troops were arrested after four hours of fighting between AFL and ECOMOG troops.

By mid-afternoon, Innienger said, the ECOMOG forces had gained control of the situation and called on the remaining rebels to surrender by 5.00 p.m.

Julue was among the AFL rebels, numbered at between 50 and 100, holding out in the building. [passage omitted]

BBC Reports on 'Coups Attempt'

*AB1509175094 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program; hosted by Chris Bickerton]

[Text] Liberia has been thrown into even more confusion today. This week there has been an outcry against the agreement between the Liberia warlords in Akosombo that would install a military state council in Liberia. Fighting has continued around Charles Taylor's headquarters at Gbarnga—who controls it has been unclear—and in Monrovia today there has been a shocking and

somewhat bizarre coup attempt, apparently by a faction within the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL]. Here is Jeremy Skeet:

[Begin recording] [Skeet] The coup started in the early hours of this morning. At 0200 armed men (?attacked) the Executive Mansion, the national radio station, and the telecommunication center. Then at 0400 heavy gunfire erupted at Barclay Training Center, a military barracks near the Executive Mansion. The radio went briefly off the air, but later this morning started playing patriotic and African music after the armed men at the radio station and the telecommunication center had surrendered to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] troops. ECOMOG Field Commander General John Innienger then broadcast a message over the radio saying that all was under control and that the situation would soon return to normal. But banks, shops, schools, and offices remained closed and there was no traffic in the capital. I spoke to UN Commander General Opande at 1100 GMT.

[Opande] The Executive Mansion at the moment is sealed off by ECOMOG troops and we believe negotiations, you know, with the people who took it over early this morning to surrender it to ECOMOG is taking place.

[Skeet] Have there been any injuries or casualties?

[Opande] We have no information at all about what happened around the Executive Mansion, because we have not been able to get there. But some of our people who traveled early this morning in the city have at least seen one dead body in the city.

[Skeet] So as far as you are concerned the coup has failed, this coup attempt has failed?

[Opande] Well, this should be anybody's conclusion, because if the radio station was taken over and it is now back into the hands of ECOMOG then definitely that is a major blow to whoever was planning whatever he did plan. [end recording]

But what about members of the Interim Government? Has the information minister, Joe Mulba, or any of his colleagues been arrested or shot at?

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] Well, up to press time, Robin, [name as heard] the news we are getting here is that all is fine; the government officials are all alright. In fact, there would have been a joint cabinet and council meeting in the Executive Mansion this morning at 1000, but unfortunately we had this havoc taking place [words indistinct]. But as I talk to you we have no report of any arrest of any government official, except those dissidents who wanted to cause confusion have been grabbed. [end recording]

Despite the fact that the coup attempt had failed, there was still an unknown number of armed men held up in the Executive Mansion. Their leader was this man:

[Begin recording] I am Lieutenant General Charles G. Julue, Senior, president of the Liberian New Horizon. I am speaking from the Executive Mansion on the fourth floor in my office. [end recording]

Lieutenant General Charles Julue claimed that he had the support of soldiers within most of Liberia's warring factions—the AFL, the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], the LPC [Liberian Peace Council], and the Lofa Defense Force. He said that he had intended to play a tape message over the radio outlining his and the Liberian New Horizon's plan to bring about peace in his country, but was foiled when ECOMOG soldiers seized the radio station back. So was he and his men going to surrender and leave the Mansion?

[Begin recording] [Julue] I have the support of my men and I am not getting out of the Executive Mansion.

[Skeet] Are you prepared to defend the (?Mansion)?

[Julue] Well, I am prepared.

[Skeet] How many men do you have in the Executive Mansion?

[Julue] How many men I have in the Executive Mansion?

[Skeet] Yes.

[Julue] I have sufficient men to fight until we reach Gbarnga.

[Skeet] Why did you launch this coup attempt now?

[Julue] But this is not a coup attempt. I don't want people to use the word coup attempt; this is not a coup attempt. Right now there is no government in Liberia, and we just took over to manage the affairs of the state.

[Skeet] When did you return from exile to Monrovia?

[Julue] I arrived here on the 14th

[Skeet] The 14th of this month?

[Julue] Yeah.

[Skeet] You say that you want peace in Liberia, but surely the way to go about bringing peace to Liberia isn't by a military takeover of the Executive Mansion.

[Julue] Well, I want that chance to play my tape. This is not even a military takeover because my second man in command is a civilian, and all my cabinet ministers are all civilians of professional people.

[Skeet] Who is your second in command?

[Julue] Well, if I am given the chance to play the tape for the Liberian people to hear, you will know the second in command's name.

[Skeet] But you are not being given this opportunity. I am asking you: Who is your second in command?

[Julue] Well, I am not going to tell you my second in command before I play my tape. If the opportunity is given me to play the tape, the Liberian people will know the second in command and what I am taken over for.

[Skeet] Well, it now looks as though you won't be given the chance to play your tape, saying what you want. So are you going to give up?

[Julue] I have taken over the country, then why do I give up? To who? [end recording]

Well, the man with the power of clearing up the mess and evicting Julue and his men from the Executive Mansion is ECOMOG Field Commander, General John Iniangar. On the line to Monrovia, I asked him if he knew how many men were in the Mansion.

[Begin recording] [Iniangar] I don't know, but there are quite a handful of soldiers with him in the Mansion. They explained it up with us. They've called us here three times; we are talking with him, and I have warned him of the consequences of his action.

[Bickerton] What manner did your warning take? Are you threatening force?

[Iniangar] Well, you know ECOMOG has the mandate here of providing security for the entire people of Liberia, and we are doing just that. We have responsibility to the government, the legitimate government that is here on the ground, and we cannot accommodate a situation where a group of soldiers, a group of dissidents just carry their arms and storm their way into the presidential mansion. You will appreciate with me that this is most uncalled for.

[Bickerton] Have you given him a deadline to get out of the Mansion?

[Iniangar] Well, we are still appealing to him. That would be the last resort. [end recording]

Coup Leader Julue Arrested

AB1609102094 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Reports reaching ELBC newsdesk say the majority of officers of the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] and the Liberian people are not in support of the misguided action of some elements of the AFL. According to an ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] release issued yesterday, the group under the leadership of Retired AFL Lieutenant General Charles Julue were responsible for the chaos in and around the city of Monrovia. However, a number of officers and soldiers who initially were part of the misguided action have surrendered to ECOMOG and are being interrogated. Although Gen. Julue has been cautioned by ECOMOG about the illegality of his action all attempts to make him see reason failed.

The leader of the AFL splinter group responsible for yesterday's chaos in Monrovia, Lt. Gen. Charles Julue, has been arrested. According to reports, Gen. Julue was arrested this morning by security forces shortly before 0800 in Mamba Point here in Monrovia. Although Gen. Julue tried his best to disguise himself, trained security personnel still recognized him and had him arrested. Meanwhile ELBC is trying to verify this story from ECOMOG headquarters. Information minister, Honorable Joe Mulbah, says all those connected with yesterday's chaos will be prosecuted.

Coup Leader, Aides Interrogated

*AB1509153594 Dakar PANA in English 1436 GMT
15 Sep 94*

[Text] Monrovia, 15 Sep (PANA)—Security was tense in Monrovia Thursday [15 September] following the seizure Wednesday night of the Liberian Presidential Palace by a dissident group of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL]. Residents of the Liberian capital woke up Thursday morning to the sound of sporadic gunfire as troops of the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], exchanged fire with the dissident forces who took over and occupied the Presidential Palace and tried to advance on to the national radio station.

The drama started at about 0400 on the night of Wednesday and by day break, both human and vehicle traffic in the over-crowded and usually lively city was at a standstill as sounds of gun fire echoed in and around the city center.

In a brief statement delivered on national radio at about 1000, the field commander of ECOMOG, Major General John M. Inienger, assured Liberians that the coup attempt had been thwarted. He said the motive of the attackers, led by retired AFL General Charles Julue, believed to have been living in exile since the death of former President Samuel Kanyon Doe, was still not known. Gen. Inienger urged the dissidents occupying the Presidential Palace, completely surrounded by ECOMOG forces, to surrender in their own interest and in the interest of the Liberian people.

Information about the coup attempt was mid-Thursday afternoon still scanty, but military sources said the leader

of the dissidents, Gen. Julue, along with several of his collaborators, had been arrested and was being interrogated at the ECOMOG headquarters on Bushrod Island in Monrovia.

There were unconfirmed reports of several casualties among both the ECOMOG and dissident forces following the exchange of fire which lasted several hours. At least one civilian, out to buy food, was shot dead by the dissident forces during their brief occupation of the city center.

The coup attempt came in the wake of mounting public opposition to the recent formation of a new council of state by Liberia's three main warring factions, NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], and AFL, during their recent peace conference in the Ghanaian city of Akosombo under the auspices of the new ECOWAS chairman, President Jerry Rawlings. The new council, which is to be headed by the AFL chief of staff, Lt. Gen. J. Hezekiah Bowen, has been rejected by some quarters in Liberia as a "military junta".

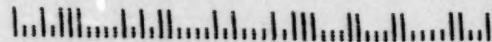
Opposition to the new council came to a head Wednesday when delegates at the all Liberian national conference voted overwhelmingly to pass a resolution calling for the "total rejection" of the new council, and the retention of the present council headed by Professor David D. Kpomakpor. Women groups were expected Thursday to lead a mass demonstration through the streets of the Liberian capital against the council.

'Normalcy' Reported

*AB1609095794 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900
GMT 16 Sep 94*

[Text] Normalcy has finally returned to the city of Monrovia and its surrounding areas following disturbances in the capital yesterday by dissidents AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] groups led by retired Lieutenant General Charles Julue. Stores have reopened, civil servants and other employees have returned to work while marketers, according to our reporters, have returned to their market places. Telephone calls continue to come in to ELBC from the public congratulating ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] for its timely, effective, and efficient manner in which it foiled the Charles Julue-led aborted coup of yesterday.

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